



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MINOR NOTICES.

Japanese vegetation.—Professor MIYOSHI, of the University of Tokyo, has begun the publication of photogravures of Japanese vegetation,⁶ to represent wild and cultivated plants and plant societies. Each picture is on a separate sheet of cardboard 20.5×27^{cm}, the size of the print being 16×23^{cm}. Accompanying the illustrations is a descriptive text in both English and Japanese. The author has not yet determined the number of plates to be issued. So far, two parts have appeared, part I containing eight plates of cultivated and semi-cultivated plants, and part II containing eight illustrations of the vegetation of the island of Nikko.

The illustrations are well chosen and well made. Among the most effective and characteristic are the long avenues of giant mountain cherry trees, gorgeous with their spring blossoms, the graceful bamboos bending beneath their burden of winter snow, and the forest vegetation around the Hannya waterfall. The descriptive text is precise, and interspersed by interesting remarks which show that the author has an eye for color and setting.

It is to be hoped that the series may be continued to give us many more illustrations of the flora of this interesting country.—F. C. NEWCOMBE.

A botanical cyclopedia.—An illustrated German dictionary of botanical terms has appeared under the editorship of CAMILLO K. SCHNEIDER,⁷ with the assistance of a number of other German botanists. This volume of almost 700 pages presents much more than a list of definitions, for there are illustrated descriptions of the morphology and minute structures of organs, of the sort one would expect to find in a cyclopedia. The terms, of course, are those employed in the German language, and the work will not take the place, for the English or American botanist, of JACKSON'S excellent *Glossary of botanic terms*. —B. M. DAVIS.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS.

Chemotaxis of spermatozooids.—The chemotaxis of the spermatozooids of *Isoetes* has been studied by SHIBATA.⁸ In *Isoetes japonica*, which was used for the study, the sporangia ripen in autumn. Microspores, sown in tap water in Perti dishes late in November, begin to germinate about the middle of January. The duration of the swarming movements of the spermatozooids is shorter than in the ferns, vigorous movements lasting only about five minutes; some movement of

⁶ MIYOSHI, M., Atlas of Japanese vegetation. With explanatory text. Tokyo: Maruzen Kabushiki Kaisha. 1905.

⁷ SCHNEIDER, C. K., Illustriertes Handwörterbuch der Botanik. Imp. 8vo. pp. 690. figs. 341. Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann. 1905. *M* 16.

⁸ SHIBATA, K., Studien über die Chemotaxis der *Isoetes*-Spermatozoiden. Jahrb. Wiss. Bot. 41:561-610. 1905.